Alabama Reporter.

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ALABAMA REPORTER.

THURSDAY MORNING, March 9.

MR. THOS. S. SMITH of Sylacauga, is my authorized agent during my absence from the county.
Feb. 18th 1865. L. S. WHITE

ELECTION LAST MONDAY.

On Monday last, James Lawson and M. H. Hamill were re-elected Justices of Peace, and Thos. Pulliam re-elected Constable for this Beat.

We regret to state that Mrs. Margaret Terry, relict of the late Maj. Josiah Terry, was drowned on Sunday morning last, in Talladega creek, just below her mill. Mrs. Terry had been on a visit to her son-in-law, Mr. Robert Prather, above town; and returning home, the creek was swimming, she stopped at Mr. Wm Turner's a day or two until the creek fell sufficient to be crossed. Mrs. Terry started home on Sunday morning accompanied by two of Mr. Turner's daughters, on arriving at the creek, it being quite full, though fordable, the young ladies persuaded Mrs. Terry to go back home with them, but she thought that she could cross the creek, and rode on and when near the opposite bank, the horse had drifted down stream a short distance, and got into a deep hole which had washed in the creek. Mrs. Terry was thrown off washed down some distance and drowned. Assistance arrived, but too late to save her, she was taken out of the water about 350 yards below the ford.

Mrs. Terry was an excellent lady, a member of the Presbyterian Church, kind and affectionate, she leaves a large family and many friends to mourn her loss, she was in her fifty-eight year.

The Restoration of General Joe. Johnston.

The intelligence which we publish to-day, that Gen. Joseph E. Johnston is in command of one of our great armies fronting the foe, will cheer the heart of every hopeful man in the land and encourage the desponding. It will infuse a new spirit into the army, and increase its efficiency, and we believe, render it victorious.—Throughout General Johnston's long and eventful military career, though many have doubted the policy which has guided his campaigns, few have ventured to question his military skill or sagacity. While in command of the army of Tennessee, he held an immensely superior Yankee force commanded by one of their ablest generals, at bay for seven long months, and tracked his retreating footsteps with piles of Yankee slain. The campaign from Dalton to Atlanta, will stand in the judgment of history as one of the most glorious achievements of this war; and though it was not all, in its results, for which the sanguine hoped, it secured for Gen. Johnston the admiration of the unquestioning trust and confidence of the men under his command.

It is now known that Gen. Johnston was confronting, with his small but heroic army, during these long and trying months a force more than double, perhaps treble, his own, yet did he never meet with a repulse or encounter a defeat. He universally penetrated the designs of the enemy and promptly counteracted them. Whenever and wherever the enemy attacked him they met with a terrible and bloody chastisement, and with an expenditure of less than ten thousand men, killed and wounded, he inflicted upon the enemy, by their own admissions, a loss of upwards of fifty thousand.

This is what Joe. Johnston did do with the army of Tennessee. He found, when he took command, a disorganized and discontented mass. He gradually reduced it to order, inspired it with confidence, and made it invincible. What it has been made since he was taken from it the country knows. That his removal was unfortunate all are now willing to admit, and that his reinstatement to the command will be highly advantageous to the cause, all will be inclined to hope.

With the reasons or the policy which induced Gen. Johnston's removal, we are not disposed to make any issue. It is sufficient for us to know that he is once more confronting Gen. Sherman with a sufficient force to make him formidable to the foe, and to be of advantage to our cause. We draw happy augeries from the event, and look for auspicious results.—Sherman has already, as we are informed by our telegraph dispatches, found unexpected obstacles in his path to the rear of Gen. Lee, and has been compelled to make a sudden and unexpected deviation from his line of march and strike towards the coast, and it is not unlikely that he may be compelled to make other changes in his programme, and that he may at last be brought to a disastrous close of his dashing career.—*Rebel.*

General Lee's Orders.

AUGUSTA, February 28.—Headquarters Confederate Armies, Feb. 9, 1865—General Orders No. 1.—In obedience to General Orders No. 3, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, February 6, I assume command of the military forces of the Confederate States. Deeply impressed with the difficulties and responsibilities of the position, and humbly invoking the guidance of Almighty God, and relying for success upon the courage of the army, sustained by the patriotism and firmness of the people, I am confident that their united efforts will secure to us, under the blessings of Heaven, peace and independence.

The headquarters of the army, to which special reports and communications will be addressed for the present, will be with the army of Northern Virginia.

Stated regular returns and reports from each army and department will be forwarded as heretofore, to the office of the adjutant and inspector general.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES, Feb. 11, 1865.—General Orders No. 2.—In entering upon the campaign now about to open, the General-in-Chief feels assured that the soldiers who have so long and nobly borne the hardships and dangers of war require no exhortations to respond to the calls of honor and duty. With the liberty transmitted to them by their forefathers, they have inherited the spirit to defend it. There is now no choice between war and abject submission before them. Such a proposal to brave men, with arms in their hands, can have but one answer.—They cannot barter manhood for peace, nor the right of self-government for life or property. Justice to them requires the sterner admonition to those who have abandoned their comrades in the hour of peril. The last opportunity is afforded them to wipe out their disgrace and escape punishment for their crimes. By the authority of the President of the Confederate States a pardon is announced to such deserters and men improperly absent, as shall return to the commands to which they belong within the shortest possible time, not exceeding twenty days from the publication of this order at their headquarters; except that those who are prevented by the interruption of communications may report within the time specified to the nearest enrolling officer, or other official on duty, to be forwarded as soon as practicable; and upon presenting a certificate from such officer showing a compliance with the above requirements he shall receive the pardon hereby offered.

Those who have deserted and taken service with the enemy, or who have deserted after having been once pardoned for the same offence, and those who shall desert or absent themselves after the publication of this order, are excluded from its benefits; nor does this offer of pardon extend to other offenses than those of desertion or absence without permission.

By the same authority it is also declared that no general amnesty will be again granted to those who refuse to accept the pardon now offered, or who shall hereafter desert or absent themselves without leave; but they shall suffer such punishment as the courts may impose, and no application for clemency will be entertained.

Taking new resolution from the fate which our enemies intend for us, let every man devote his energies for the common defence. Our resources, wisely and vigorously employed, are ample, and with a brave army, sustained by a determined and united people, success, with God's assistance, cannot be doubtful.—The advantages of the enemy will have little value if we do not permit them to impair our resolution. Let us oppose constancy to adversity, fortitude to suffering, and courage to danger, with the firm assurance that He who gave freedom to our forefathers, will bless the efforts of their children to preserve it.

R. E. LEE, General.

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE ARMIES, February 11, 1865.—General Orders No. 3.—DISCIPLINE.—The efficiency of the army has been greatly impaired by men leaving their proper commands and joining others, the service of which was more agreeable. This practice is almost as injurious in its consequences as the crime of desertion. The Articles of War expose the offender to similar punishment, and subjects the officer receiving him to dismissal from the army. It is therefore declared that the provisions of General Order No. 2, of this date, from army headquarters, apply to such men as have left their proper commands and joined others, without being regularly transferred. They will receive the pardon promised in that order, on complying with its conditions, or suffer the consequences attached by neglecting to do so. The names of such absentees will be reported forthwith to these headquarters, by the officers with whom they are serving, and immediate measures taken to return them to their proper commands. As soon as practicable inspections will be made, and charges preferred against those who neglect to enforce this order.

(Signed) R. E. LEE, General.

ENROLLING OFFICE,

Talladega, Ala., March 8th, 1865.

In accordance with the above order from Gen. Lee, I hereby invite all absentees or deserters, in this District, to report forthwith, or within twenty days from this order, to these headquarters, they will not be disturbed in any way whatever, and will be furnished transportation to their respective commands. Report to myself or Capt. DeArman.

A. H. RAVESKIS,
Capt. & Enrolling Officer.

TELEGRAPHIC

From the Selma Reporter.]

SHERMAN'S VANDALISM.

AUGUSTA, Feb. 28.—The evidence of the terrible diabolism perpetrated by Sherman in Columbia continues to accumulate. The cries of ten thousand hungry, starving and homeless women and children appeal to the sympathies and benevolence of our people. The horrors that attended the destruction of Atlanta are repeated tenfold in Columbia. There are no horses, wagons, or conveyance of any kind by which people can leave the city and go where subsistence and shelter can be found. The unusually heavy rains and high streams during the last week, and the burnt bridges, have placed the roads in such a condition that the victims cannot walk away from the desolated place.

People abroad are appealed to to send promptly their bounty to the mayor of this city and relieve the distress of the afflicted people. Every effort is being made here to supply the wants of the sufferers and victims of Sherman's cruelty.

AUGUSTA, March 1.—By the courtesy of the Southern Express Company we have received Richmond papers of the 18th ult., from which we select the following items:

Northern papers from the 13th to the 16th had been received.

Eight hundred bales of cotton, shipped from Mobile, for the benefit of the Confederate prisoners, realized $330,000.—Prices ranged from 25 to 93 cents per pound.

Gov. Foote and Harry Gilmer have been sent to Fort Warren.

A Yankee fleet composed of vessels relieved from blockade duty, by recent movements, is being prepared at Washington to cruise in European waters.

Parties going from Nashville to Louisville are required to have passes.

Twelve of the St. Albans raiders have been delivered to U. S. Marshal Murray to be taken to New York for trial.

A general distrust of greenbacks is very apparent at the North, and great dissatisfaction is manifested to receive them. The whole fabric of paper currency is considered doubtful.

Secretary Stanton declares that the cotton captured in Savannah, whether belonging to British or any other subjects, was a lawful prize.

It is asserted by correspondents that the European Powers will recognize the Confederacy on the 4th of March.

All prisoners are to be exchanged, including negro troops.

Flag of truce boats run regularly between Annapolis and Aiken landing, on James river.

Strong efforts are making to prevent Missourians from being treated as criminals and force them to be recognized as prisoners of war.

Since it is certain that negroes will be used as soldiers, it is proposed that they be equipped from the half million second-hand suits now in the bureau at Richmond.

The battle at Hatcher's Run resulted in a loss to the Yankees of 800 men.—No attempt had been made up to the 17th to renew hostilities.

Seventy-five thousand dollars, and a quantity of provisions were collected from citizens and strangers in Augusta yesterday, for the relief of the sufferers in Columbia.

The quartermaster of Georgia has distributed 10,000 suits of clothing to Georgians in the army of Virginia.

LATEST FROM AUGUSTA.

Augusta, March 2.—Richmond papers of the 18th have been furnished by the Express Company, from which we extract the following.

The flag of truce boat Shultz was blown up by a floating torpedo in the James river, on the 17th. Casualties five.

There is much activity in Grant's lines.

The Baltimore American of the 15th says Foote has gone to Europe. He had the choice to go or return to the Confederacy.

Between the 1st and 26th of January, fires in the North destroyed three millions of dollars worth of property, including two of the largest hotels in the United States, several extensive mills, factories, dry goods houses, a church and the Smithsonian Institute.

The Virginia House of Delegates propose to enlist ablebodied negroes for the military service under agreement between the masters and the Confederate authorities.

A copy of the resolutions was sent to the President and to the Governor of each State.

The successor of Beast Butler is reversing the order of things established by the Brute, by breaking up the negro schools and the general arrangement of the contrabands.

A new Yankee loan of six hundred millions has been ordered, not in legal tenders.

The heir apparent to the Yankee throne, Lincoln's son Bob, has entered the army as captain on Grant's staff.

Soldiers returning to their commands in Virginia report to Capt. McBride in this city to be forwarded.

Col. Brent, Col. Gus. Henry and Majs Clare and Lee are ordered to the headquarters of Gen. Johnston in the field, and will leave here on the 4th under orders dated February 24th, received to day.

Officers of the army of Tennessee are ordered to report to General Joseph E. Johnston at Charlotte, who is in command of the armies of that department.

The most intense satisfaction is prevailing in all quarters, and the press should encourage the enthusiasm through out the country—informing the soldiers so that they may promptly return to their commands.

Escaped officers from the Yankee prisons at Savannah report that the Yankees there are very anxious and apprehensive of the intercession of France and other Powers on the 4th of March.

Augusta, March 3.—Richmond papers of the 19th say that Gen. E. C. Holmes succeeded Gen. Breckinridge in command of the Department of East Tennessee.

The enemy are in winter quarters at Knoxville.

Senator Morgan, of New York, refused to become the Yankee Secretary of the Treasury.

The cavalry bill has passed Congress, and only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

It is rumored that Sherman has crossed the Catawba and is hurrying towards Wilmington or the Atlantic coast. He found unexpected obstructions in the way to the rear of Lee's army. A courier, who left Charlotte Feb. 28th, reports that the rumor was generally believed.

Senatobia, March 2.—A N. York telegram says the French papers confirm the report of the steam ram Olinde, recently off the coast of France is a Confederate cruiser. A large number of cases and barrels has been transferred to her from English steamers.

Senatobia, March 1.—Northern papers of the 27th ult. have been received.

Gen. Gilmore sends an official dispatch to Gen. Halleck dated Charleston, Feb. 18th, announcing the capture of that city with two hundred cannon and a supply of fixed ammunition. He says the cotton warehouses, arsenals, quartermaster's stores, railroad bridge, and two iron clads, were burnt by the Rebels, and that all the inhabitants remaining behind belong to the poorer classes.

The capture of Fort Anderson, N. C, is also announced.

The Tribune's Washington special correspondent says it is estimated that the capture of Charleston and Fort Anderson, with the rest 25,000 men from the navy who can be put in the army.

The Confederate loan on Feb. 8th, was 56 and 57.

The following is a summary of Northern telegraphic news:

A Cincinnati dispatch of the 23d, says the Kentucky House of Representatives rejected the proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution by 24 majority.

The New York Chamber of Commerce unanimously passed a resolution, asking the Government to send Gen. Anderson in a national ship to hoist over Fort Sumter the flag lowered in 1861.

A Washington telegram says that advices from France show the reported cession of Sonora without foundation, and indicates *reliance* between France and the United States not likely to undergo disturbance.

The New Orleans Times of the 21st says it was rumored in Matamoras on the 10th, that the United States Consul had been expelled from the city, and that no more clearances would be given for United States vessels from the city by imperial authority.

A New York special to the Boston Post says the President has ordered the release of Roger A. Pryor from Fort Warren on parole. He is to report to Forney at Washington.

A Cairo dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says the steamer Mercury, Grossbeck and Dove were attacked by guerrillas on the 13th, near Helena. The latter was captured with one regiment on board. Col. Dean, commanding the regiment was killed.

A Washington special to the Philadelphia Press of the 23d reports that Gen. Lee had attacked Grant and defeated him.

A General Exchange of Prisoners.

A Washington dispatch, dated February 4, says it is said that Lincoln and Seward have agreed upon a general exchange of prisoners, which will forthwith take place.

The New York Herald publishes the annexed on the subject.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, City Point, Va., Feb 1, 1865—Rev. Henry W. Bellows, President United States Sanitary Commission—Sir: I am directed by the Lieutenant General commanding to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 27th January, 1865, and to say that every exertion is being made to effect a general exchange of all prisoners now held North and South. Owing, however, to the difficulty of moving large bodies of men in the South, by reason of the bad condition of their railroads and other highways much delay will be experienced before our prisoners can reach any place where we can receive them.—exertion is also being made to release and exchange civilian prisoners at the earliest moment practicable.

Supplies or money packages for prisoners in the South can be sent to them, directed care Lt. Col. John E. Mulford, assistant agent of exchange Fortress Monroe, Va.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. E. S. PARKER,
Lt. Col. & Military Secretary.

From the N. O. Picayune.]

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received full files of Houston papers to Feb. 8, which contain some intelligence of interest:

The Mexican Empire and the Confederacy.

The Houston Telegraph, of February 8, prints the correspondence which lately passed between Colonel Pyron, commanding at San Antonio, and Gen. Florentino Lopez, commanding Maximilian's troops on the border of the Rio Grande. The former assures Gen. Lopez that it is the desire of his Government to cherish the most amiable relations with the Imperial Government of Mexico, and further that the *entente cordiale* existing shall not be disturbed. The Colonel also thanks the General for "protecting the interests" of the Confederates. The reply of Gen. Lopez is subjoined:

MEJIA DIV., MEXICAN EMPIRE, }
Lopez Brig., Commander in Chief. }

Colonel—I feel gratified at the high consideration you extend to me, and guided always by sentiments of heartfelt justice, I confess my sympathies for the noble cause of the South and frankly extend my sincere friendship.

Being placed in command of this military line under his majesty, Emperor Maximilian, the sons of the Confederacy can rely on full security of their persons and interests and the hospitalities which the land affords.

The Confederacy may rest assured that the representatives of the Empire of Mexico along the "Bravo" [illegible] that no raid will be permitted to organize on Mexican soil for the invasion of your territory. With the assurance that our relations will continue friendly, I have the honor to offer you my distinguished considerations. God and order.

FLORENTINO LOPEZ, Brig. Gen.
To Col. Pyron, commanding.
Piedras Negras, Jan. 10, 1865.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says, Gen. Butler has been endeavoring, since his arrival here, to secure the appointment of an intelligent negro boy as cadet at West Point.

From North Alabama.

A Confederate Captain who was within four miles of Huntsville, about ten days ago, informs us that the statement of the Selma papers, that the enemy had evacuated Huntsville, is a mistake. When he left Madison county, the enemy were there in force, supposed to be 20,000. The people generally, seemed to have plenty to eat. Many in the country had been burnt out of house and home; but they were none the less loyal to the Confederate cause. The women, especially, (our informant says) are the best grit in the world. How the courage, constancy, fortitude and endurance of our women, who have suffered outrages at the enemy's hands, shame the weak-kneed, timid despondent men, who have, as yet, felt few, if any, of the real hardships of the war!

Several residents of Huntsville have died, and we mention the names for the information of refugees: Mrs. Wm. McCay died in November last. She was a school teacher, to whom several generations are indebted for their rudimentary education. Col Wm. Fleming died about the middle of February, at an advanced age—probably over 80. He had frequently represented the county of Madison in each branch of the Legislature. Mrs. Laura Wilkinson, daughter of the late Dr. Alex'r Erskine, has also died, but we have not ascertained where or when. Jas. Rodgers, a Confederate volunteer from Huntsville, died in some Northern prison.

The enemy's gunboats continue to ply up and down the Tennessee river from Chattanooga to Decatur. Their crews, every now and then, leave them and depredate upon the inhabitants on the South side, and capture some luckless Confederate, who may venture near to get a glimpse of the Canaan beyond the river, or hear from the object of their hearts affections. Recently, at Bush's, not far from Whitesburg, were captured in this way, Maj. Tho. Taylor, of the 4th Ala Cavalry, and Mr. Angelo Steele.—*Mont Adv.*

REMARKABLE LIBERALITY.—Mr. E. Steadman, from near Atlanta, Georgia, says the Richmond Whig has lost over a million of dollars by the Federals in the burning of his factories, his private dwelling, and the devastation of his estate, sent last week to Rev. A. E. Dickinson, five thousand dollars for army colportage, with instructions to draw on him for twenty-five thousand dollars additional for the same purpose. A month or two ago he contributed three thousand to this same object, besides a contribution of one hundred thousand dollars to the education of the orphans of deceased soldiers. He also assumes the education of fifty disabled soldiers at Mercer University. In making the contribution of thirty thousand dollars to Rev. Mr. Dickinson, for army colportage, he remarked: "The best way to save it from the Yankees, I think, is to use it for the good of our brave boys."—*Mont. Advertiser.*

WOMAN'S RAID IN MILLER COUNTY.—A correspondent informs the Macon Confederate that on Thursday, the 13th, about fifty women in Miller county, claiming to be soldiers' wives, made a raid upon the tithe depot at Colquitt, in said county, and with axes forced open the door, and abstracted therefrom about fifty sacks of government corn—about one hundred bushels. At last accounts from them, another raid of the same character was apprehended. Soldiers' wives, as well as other poor women who try to do something for themselves, should not be allowed to suffer. The authorities should inquire into all these raids. If there is suffering it should be relieved. Causes for transgressing the laws should be removed, and then evil doings should be punished.—*Mont Adv.*

The San Antonio Herald says, that the French, on arriving at Matamoras, complimented the Confederate flag with a hearty salute, while they passed by the Yankee flag in silent contempt. Our flag is reported to be waving over stores, taverns and [illegible]

GOODS
—AT—
AUCTION.

I Will sell at my Store, on Monday, the 13th inst., a large lot of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING.

Also, various other kinds of Goods. I invite all those who need Goods to attend the Sale. Terms Cash.

A. J. CORBITT.
Talladega, March 2d, 1865.

Greely's Account of the Peace Conference.

Special to N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Hampton Roads conference, as it will be known in history, was held between Stephens, Hunter and Campbell on one side and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward on the other, with a plenipotentiary from Africa, friendly to both parties and serviceable to each, who came and went with things on a salver.

The conference opened, as was intimated on Thursday that it would open, with reminiscences of the old Washington life and inquiries after common friends and acquaintances. Stephens was worn, and had a look of anxiety and weariness. Hunter was in fine condition, and lofty and confident as of yore.—Campbell, too, was his old self. All were marked with strength, assurance of the future, and consciousness of power.—There was in no one of them a trace of suppliance; not one was in look, word or carriage a suitor for peace.

The terms of peace were gradually approached. When fully reached on the rebel side, Stephens took the parole and surpassed all his old exhibitions of persuasiveness, shrewdness, tact and courage in putting the demands and the rights of the Confederacy. In the midst of them, and at the conclusion of one of his points, Mr. Lincoln swung forward on the lower hinge of his back and interrupted: "That reminds me of a story of a man out in Illinois!" Stephens, Hunter and Campbell instantly jumped up in a roar of merriment.

The interruption caused by this characteristic outbreak, and the last story which followed being through with, the rebel Vice President resumed, and pursued to the end of his statement of the rights of the Confederate States and the terms on which he thought they would be willing to stop the war. Recognition was the first of them. The proposition for an armistice was, of course, a logical sequence.

It is very certain that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward were surprised at striking this snag in the very outset of the conference. The preliminary groping and feeling around by our pioneer of peace, and his assurances and convictions, had led to the belief that the three envoys had entered our lines to talk of a restored Union and a common country. They had for about two days at army headquarters in conversations there with Generals Grant, Meade and one or two other generals.

Stephens professed to love the old Union, to be as much as ever, in his feelings, an American of the United States, and deplored the necessity which politics placed him and all the leaders of the rebellion in—to have something to give to the decimated and impoverished people of the South for their sacrifices. It is understood that they declared at headquarters, that if we would recognize them for only a week, or any suitable length of time, to satisfy the pride of their people, they would pledge their honor to bring about reunion.

What was the precise character of their admissions or intimations, our peace prospectors went to Fortress Monroe on, and what they left was a sure thing.

Of the whole character of the whole interview the country can judge from what Mr. Lincoln said to a general officer on Sunday: "We could not do anything with them whatever."

They stood on recognition. Mr. Seward and considered their claims argumentatively. He kindly and courteously spoke of our larger resources, and of our certainty of victory in the end. They insisted on recognition. The utter inadmissibility of this demand and their other and consequential demands was demonstrated. They were immovable—they stood for recognition.

Mr. Stephens, more flexible and politic than his associates, proposed and argued his crafty scheme of a temporary recognition, repeating at length considerations he had aired at Grant's headquarters; but on recognition absolute or temporary, the three Commissioners stood like rocks.

NOBLE SENTIMENT.—Some true heart has given expression to its generous nature in the following beautiful expression:

Never desert a friend when enemies gather around him. When sickness falls on the heart—when the world is dark and cheerless, is the time to try a true friend. They who turn from a scene of distress, betray their hypocrisy, and prove that interest moves them. If you have a friend who loves you and studies your interest and happiness, be sure to sustain him in adversity. Let him feel that his former kindness is appreciated [illegible] may be rare, but it exists in the heart. Who has not felt its power? They deny its worth, who never loved a friend, or labored to make a friend happy.

MR. B. BAYLISS.—This individual was pardoned out of the penitentiary and sent North by the last flag of truce. He was sent to the penitentiary in 1841 for the term of forty years for attempting to carry off slaves to the North. He was the Captain of a schooner which plied between Richmond and New York, and was arrested at the wharf at Rocketts, with the hold of the schooner full of runaway negroes.—*Richmond Paper.*